

Did you ever try employing a woman collector?

Get one through P.-D. Wants

KISS A MISS BUT DON'T KISS AMISS

Jerry Coakley Delivers Osculatory Discourse.

SOMETIMES IT'S A NUISANCE

A GREAT PLACE FOR LIPSMAKING AT UNION STATION.

Even the Men Indulge in the Practice, While the Women Can't Possibly Arrive or Depart Without a Generous Bussing.

If you want to kiss, why, kiss—Jerry Coakley tells you this; But you mustn't kiss amiss.

You may kiss a miss—that's straight; But you'll jeopardize your fate If you kiss her at the gate.

If a man his train should miss Through your kissing there, I wis, That would be a kiss amiss.

"Kissing," says Jerry Coakley, station master at Union Station, "is allowable so long as it does not interfere with the movement of the traveling public; when it causes a congestion of crowds it is kissing amiss."

The remark was spoken by the announcement that in the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City a notice prohibiting kissing had been posted.

When Kissing Is a Nuisance.

"If they should come out this far West and put up a notice," said Mr. Coakley, "they might get hurt. The western public wouldn't stand it. I imagine. What is kissing amiss?"

"Mr. Coakley, who has been in the Union Station business 27 years, makes the claim of having witnessed more osculation than any other man west of the Alleghenies."

For nearly a generation he has watched the multitudes pour in and out of the station gates daily, until kissing has become such a familiar exhibition to him that he sees nothing singular in it.

"In fact," says he, "there is nothing singular; it's a plural process, necessarily—takes two to do it."

Those Jersey City people are undertaking a big contract. They may reasonably prohibit kissing at the gates through which passengers go to and from their trains, for that may delay those who are in a hurry, and cause them to miss their trains; but I do not believe they have any warrant for prohibiting kissing in the station waiting rooms.

"No one has any right to prohibit you from kissing your wife, even if you kiss some other man's wife here we are not supposed to know that."

"Of course this kissing business develops into a nuisance, but we must stand it, like other nuisances. What we object to most strongly is the kissing party that chokes the gates."

Sometimes a woman comes here to go away on a trip, bringing with her seven brothers, eight sisters, three or four aunts, a father and a score of dearest friends.

Kissing Bees at the Gate.

"The kissing bee goes on right at the gate, while many persons are waiting to get their tickets punched and catch their trains. When a woman has to kiss or be kissed by such a multitude there is likely to be complaint."

"In such cases we respectfully request the kisser and kisser to step aside and let the people pass. They can kiss and they care to if they don't obstruct the gateways."

Women, of course, do most of the kissing—that is, women on both sides. But men there are who kiss men. I could give you the names of some of the best known citizens of St. Louis who come down here and kiss their brothers or sons or other relatives when going on a journey."

One of our prominent Hebrew citizens always kiss each other at parting. I have seen a rich merchant kiss his wife and children with a smacking kiss many a time."

Then there are some foreigners or men of foreign extraction who always kiss their Italian or Italian relatives when going on a journey. Some of our prominent Hebrew citizens always kiss each other at parting. I have seen a rich merchant kiss his wife and children with a smacking kiss many a time."

"We cannot prohibit kissing here if both the kisser and the kisser like the process. Nor can we stop flirtations when both the man and woman are willing. When a lady is insulted by a man who wants to flirt we always want to stop it. It may be used to cause the man's arrest and prosecution. We will furnish the prosecuting witness her transportation back to St. Louis, if she is going away, to appear against the defendant."

Go-Go-Go Bys

"Can't be barred."

"But young men and women come into the station and make go-go eyes at each other or engage in other modes of flirtation there in order to stop that—both being satisfied to flirt."

"I am of the opinion that the parting kiss and the reunion kiss in Union Station will go on, like the brook, forever and forever."

One of the Union Station gatemens tells a unique story of a kissing episode. A wealthy, stylishly dressed lady from a southern Missouri town repaired the station to take her train for home. Awaiting her there was an old colored woman, one of the ante-bellum aunties who used to take care of her master's children. She was this old lady's nurse.

"Oh, Aunt Nancy, I'm so glad to see you!" exclaimed the lady.

"Lawdy me, Miss Josie!" cried Aunt Nancy—though "Miss Josie" had been married 25 years and was a grandmother. "Lawdy me, honey, yo' is as sweet as ever so was."

Whereupon Aunt Nancy threw her arms about the neck of "Miss Josie," right in the station midway, and planted a reverberating smack upon her lips.

"Next time I come to St. Louis," remarked the lady to her traveling companion, after the colored mammy had departed, "I'll let Aunt Nancy kiss me good-bye at her home. I go to see her every time I come to town."

All of which goes to show that kissing is not confined to color—it may be bi-colored, even in Union Station.

And there is no law to prevent it.

VOL. 54, NO. 308.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent.

Outside St. Louis, Two Cents

THE KING'S GENERAL STRENGTH WELL MAINTAINED

Latest Bulletin Says There Are No Symptoms Causing Special Anxiety to the Attendants.

NIGHT PASSED WITHOUT SLEEP

The Real Condition of the Sufferer Is Kept From the Public, and the Statement Is Made That the Physicians Blundered.

LONDON, June 25, 6:35 p. m. (1:35 p. m. St. Louis time).—The following bulletin was issued at 6:30 p. m.:

"His majesty passed a fairly comfortable day, his general health was well maintained, and there are no symptoms causing special anxiety."

LONDON, June 25, 7:20 p. m.—The private secretary of King Edward, Sir Francis Knollys, said at 7:15 p. m. that his majesty continued to improve and that everything was going on satisfactorily.

LONDON, June 25.—At 3:30 p. m. (11:30 St. Louis time) today Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to King Edward, told a representative of the Associated Press that no particular change had occurred, but that the King was maintaining the improvement in his condition.

The following statement was made this afternoon on the highest medical authority:

"Until the tubes now draining the cavity of the abscess have been withdrawn it will be impossible to feel certain that the King will pull through."

What his physicians have now to fear is that peritonitis or hemorrhage may supervene. There must always be this danger in such cases.

Again, it is a fact that an abscess due to paratyphitis may have a fatal issue without any warning symptoms.

All the indications are often masked until the post-mortem and there are many cases on record where the disease was only discovered after death from an extraneous cause, such as an accident. At any rate, the King's grave illness must be in vain for a long time.

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT PASSED BY THE KING

Wednesday Morning Bulletins Showed Little to Warrant Hope of Recovery.

LONDON, June 25.—2:11 p. m.—The following bulletin was issued at 2 p. m. (9 a. m. St. Louis time):

The King passed a comfortable morning, and his condition so far is satisfactory."

LAKING, TREVES, BARLOW.

The bulletin issued at 10:30 a. m. (6:30 a. m. St. Louis time) reads:

His majesty was very restless, and had no sleep during the early part of the night. He obtained some sleep, however, after 1 o'clock this morning, and no untoward symptoms presented themselves. Considering all circumstances, his majesty may be said to be progressing satisfactorily.

LISTER, SMITH, BARLOW, TREVES, LAKING.

BULLETINS BRING LITTLE HOPE OF KING'S RECOVERY.

Anxious suspense over the condition of King Edward VII shared as is evidenced by shoals of telegrams from abroad by the whole civilized world, hardly will be much lessened by the bulletin issued by the attending physicians at 10:30 this morning.

Earlier unofficial reports had been more favorable than the official medical pronouncement. They spoke of the King as having passed a good night with peaceful rest, and the announcement of his majesty's restlessness and lack of sleep are regarded by the general public as by no means reassuring, although court officials profess satisfaction. The absence of all mention of the patient's temperature causes concern, although, probably, the statement that up to the present, "No untoward symptoms presented themselves," is intended to indicate that there has been no dangerous rise in temperature.

In medical circles the opinion is expressed that, in phrase just quoted, the surgeons are saying all they possibly can. In fact, the whole meaning of the bulletin is concentrated therein, the rest being purely corollary thereto.

Throughout the morning the vicinity of the palace was invaded by seekers after information. A curiously cosmopolitan crowd gathered about the railings awaiting the morning bulletin, and directly after it was posted there was a great scramble to read its contents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVES AT THE PALACE.

The Prince of Wales arrived just as the bulletin was being issued. Lord Lister, who came directly from the King's apartment after having assisted in drawing up the bulletin, left shortly afterwards, and the more cheerful expression apparent in his face was taken as an indication that he was satisfied with the condition of the patient.

Callers continued to arrive in great numbers throughout the morning. Among the earliest distinguished personages were Lord Salisbury, who rode upon a tricycle, Archduke Francis of Austria and the Duke of Norfolk.

The Duke of Cambridge, who arrived later, had previously presented a set of colors to the Middlesex regiment, addressing which he said the King's illness was a very grave blow and a very trying one. But, he added, he was very glad to be able to speak hopefully of the progress made by his majesty because he had received favorable news from those in attendance upon the King.

Private information from Buckingham palace substantially bears out the official bulletin issued at 10:30 o'clock, except that the King had rather a worse night than was indicated therein. His majesty, however, is resting easier and was sleeping at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The exodus of the coronation embassies already has commenced. The next two or three days doubtless will see the departure of all but one or two, and these will close up their official establishments and remain in London merely as private persons.

Insurance Risks on the King's Life Amount to Over \$24,000,000

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WHERE ENGLAND'S KING LIES NEAR DEATH.



THE PALACE OF ST. JAMES, LONDON.

KING'S CHILDREN, LIVING AND DEAD, DATE OF BIRTH.

Edward VII and Alexandra have had six children, all but two of whom are living. They are as follows:

- Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1894, died at Sandringham, Jan. 15, 1895.
- Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born at Marlborough house, June 3, 1895. Married July 6, 1895, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.
- Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born at Marlborough house, Feb. 20, 1897. Married July 27, 1898, to the Duke of Fife.
- Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born at Marlborough house, July 6, 1898.
- Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born at Marlborough house, Nov. 26, 1899. Married July 22, 1900, to Prince Charles of Denmark.
- Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, born at Sandringham, April 6, died April 1, 1901.

Five gambles indulged in by persons of all classes from reputable concerns down to the gamblers.

This is widely estimated at from twenty million dollars to one hundred million. Insuring the King's life or his coronation is the only kind of conditions which antedated the last two centuries.

Before legitimate insurance business was opened in England, the King's life was put in jeopardy by the lives of men put in jeopardy.

When battles were fought eminent leaders paid large premiums on money protection. It is a matter of record that when George I. fought at Dettingen a premium of \$5 per cent was paid for insurance on his safe return to London.

European countries for the present custom of insuring the King's life is a custom whose investments or personal welfare depends upon the life or health of eminent persons to fortify themselves with insurance.

The practice is regarded as legitimate, but it has never been adopted by American rulers.

When Prince Henry of Prussia visited this country the insurance economist published the amount of insurance carried by the rulers of Europe. It is said, carries \$4,000,000 personal insurance as well as \$1,000,000 on the life of the Emperor and \$1,000,000 on the life of the Empress. The Emperor of Germany carried \$5,000,000 personal insurance.

ENVOYS CANCELING ALL THEIR ENGAGEMENTS

LONDON, June 25.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, has withdrawn the invitations to the dinner which he was to give June 25, and Whitehall Reid, United States special ambassador, is busy today canceling all his engagements.

The royal courtiers are still in attendance at Mr. Reid's residence, Brook House. The government conveyed to Mr. Reid a courteous intimation that royal carriages would be at the disposal of the Americans so long as the Emperor of Germany was in London, but Mr. Reid has determined to close up the special embassy as quickly as compatible with decorum.

He will go to the continent for a short stay, and may possibly visit Scotland, returning to America early in the autumn.

So far as known, no concerted action has been taken by the special embassies with the view of expressing their regrets to the Emperor of Germany, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, Prince Albert of Belgium and Admiral Gervais, special envoy of France, have already left London.

It is said that Queen Alexandra is bearing up well and is much touched with the expressions of sympathy pouring in from all parts of the world. Among the telegrams received by the Queen was one from Gen. Booth, who is in Berlin, in which he says the Salvation Army all over the world will pray for the recovery of the King.

THE KING DISLIKED TO DISAPPOINT THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says that when King Edward exclaimed: "Operation or no operation; I don't care; I must go to the abbey."

The London papers refer editorially to the dark shadow which has fallen upon the nation and to its utterly unprecedented character. While they strive to maintain an air of hopefulness, they have difficulty in concealing their anxiety at the danger which will hang over the King's life for some days to come. They exhort the public to abandon all idea of festivity and to return soberly to the duties of every-day existence as most befitting the dignity of the nation.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The country will bear one more infliction with all its sorrow, deprivation, infinite untowardness, as it has many times before borne troubles which for the time seemed overwhelming."

The Standard says that the message of condolence from Roosevelt will be gratefully accepted as a token that our friends and well wishers abroad sympathize with us in a calamity which at best must impose an unwanted strain on the patience and fortitude of the nation.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

SHOWERS.

For St. Louis and vicinity—Showers and fair weather, Wednesday afternoon and tonight, moderate.

For the East and West—Showers and fair weather, Wednesday afternoon and tonight, moderate.

Eminent Surgeons Attending the King



THOMAS SMITH, CAPT. BARLOW, SIR JOSEPH LISTER, FRANCIS LAKING.



THE MEN WHO CARE FOR STRICKEN KING

England's Most Famous Physicians and Surgeons Have Charge of the Royal Patient.

LONDON, June 25.—The most skillful physicians and surgeons in the nation have charge of the King's case. Some of them have world-wide fame.

LORD LISTER.

Lord Lister, whose name is the first of the five signed to the bulletin sent the King's health, has received many degrees from medical and surgical societies, not only in England, but in the different countries of Europe. Lord Lister is surgeon-extraordinary to the King, as he was to the King's mother, Queen Victoria. He has written many widespread treatises, and has been professor of surgery at Glasgow University, and also professor of Edinburgh. He is professor emeritus of clinical surgery of King's College, London. He has won a great name for himself by the discovery of the antiseptic treatment in surgery. He is a member, among other societies, of the American Academy of Arts and Science, being an honorary elect. He is also a member of medical societies at Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, Paris and other European cities.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Sir Thomas Smith, the second physician in attendance, is surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London. In fact, all the men are London practitioners. Sir Thomas is the consulting surgeon for the children's hospital on Great Ormond street, the Hasbrouck Hospital at Norwood and the infant orphan asylum. Sir Thomas has written many books treating on children's diseases. Besides being surgeon-extraordinary to the King, he is examiner in surgery for the royal college of surgeons in London and honorable secretary of the Royal Medical Society.

SIR FRANCIS LAKING.

Sir Francis Laking has achieved great eminence in his profession. He was one of the physicians most constantly in attendance on the late Queen. His offices have brought him into close relationship with the present King, because before Edward's accession Sir Francis was surgical apothecary to the Prince of Wales, as well as holding that office with her majesty the Queen. The Queen's household, the Duke of Edinburgh's household and that of the Duke of Cornwall, Sir Francis is the visiting apothecary to St. James's Palace.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES.

Sir Frederick Treves, sergeant surgeon to the King, occupied the post of surgeon extraordinary to Queen Victoria. Among the offices that he has been honored with are the post of office surgeon lecturer on surgery at London hospital, lecturer in surgery at the University of Cambridge, and examiner in anatomy at the universities of Aberdeen and Durham, where he was late Hunter professor of anatomy and Wilson professor of pathology. All these are a member of the court of examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Following are opinions on King Edward's illness expressed by prominent surgeons:

BY DR. G. F. SHADY.

"The disease from which the King is suffering is rare without appendicitis, and I am inclined to think that the King has either had symptoms of appendicitis in the past or that he has appendicitis now. It is very rarely that the inflammation of the caecum is not induced by appendicitis or that it does not induce the latter. I see that Treves has performed the operation on the King, and there is no more able man in the world for such a case."

THE KING'S GENERAL STRENGTH WELL MAINTAINED.

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For the East and West—Showers and fair weather, Wednesday afternoon and tonight, moderate.

THE HISTORY OF THE KING'S ILLNESS

After He Was Stricken at Aldershot, He Aggravated Disease by Insisting on Continuance of Coronation Plans Instead of Resting.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, June 25.—From a well-informed authority at court the Post-Dispatch correspondent obtained the inside history of the King's illness. He said:
"It was at Aldershot last Sunday week when his majesty suffered from his first acute seizure."
"Sir Francis Laking, one of the physicians in ordinary of the King's household, diagnosed the case as one of intestinal trouble."
"Sir Frederick Treves, honorary surgeon to the King, and Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the King's household, were immediately summoned."
"They confirmed Laking's diagnosis, and both advised that the coronation be abandoned."
"The King was obstinate, however, and insisted upon his removal to Windsor."
"He said he would take all responsibility upon himself if the physicians could do him over the coronation, and promised that he would submit to an operation as soon thereafter as they considered necessary."

PATIENT FEELY DRUGGED.
"Upon this understanding, a week's rest for the King at Windsor was arranged, but the King suffered the most excruciating agony and had to be freely drugged to ease the pain."
"Last Monday morning, the Queen and the Prince of Wales begged the King to refrain from venturing to London, but he would not heed their prayers, believing that a postponement of the coronation would be a national calamity."
"He virtually sacrificed himself to save his subjects from loss and disappointment."
"The King had been in fairly good health and spirits until June 14."

He was tired from the continuous round of functions and extremely nervous over the many weeks of bad weather which had spoiled many of his plans.
He, in turn, was very superstitious, and the idea possessed him that he was an unlucky King and that the old phrase, "Queen's weather," would give place to "The reign of Edward the Rainy."

SUPERSTITION A FACTOR.
Sir Francis Laking feared that this superstitious nervousness was a symptom of a possible nervous collapse.
He, therefore, warned the King not to undertake the arduous program at Aldershot on June 15 and 16, but to rest in preparation for the great strain of this week.

The King, however, persisted in sticking to the program, and, moreover, insisted on close personal supervision of all the details of the coronation.
It was this interference that wore out the endurance of Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain, and caused him to retire during the heavy downpour at Aldershot soon after the King's arrival, June 14. This completed the royal discomfiture.

There followed what is described as a fainting fit. The King simply collapsed suddenly in mind and body. He soon rallied, and, in describing his sensations to the doctor who was first summoned, said: "It felt as if two heavy hands had suddenly been placed on my shoulders and crushed me down."

There was also a slight chill and a sharp attack of cholera morbus.
That was on Sunday. The King was put to bed and he remained there until Monday, when he was considerably better and was taken in a carriage to Windsor.

PARALYSIS WAS FEARED.
The symptom of the twitching of the muscles of the face alarmed Sir Francis.
FEED THEM.
One Way To Make Lawyers.

You can dig up the lawyers and put them on their feet if you feed them right, but they are like other people, they don't thrive on poorly selected food.
A lawyer from Seneca Falls, New York, says: "When I went into a law office I was in fine health, having had much outdoor exercise, but at the end of a second month's study and work I was disheartened to find myself in poor health and falling every day."

After reading, a short time I would become so nervous that I would be compelled to stop nor could I remember, to any extent, what I read.
The study of law, which at first was a great pleasure, became a burden, and a first-class physician told me that I never would be able to serve a full term in a law office and advised me to give it up if I wanted to enjoy life. When upon the point of doing so I was talking one day with one of the firm who advised me to make a change in food and recommended very highly your Grape-Nuts, saying I could get a package at any grocery and make the test.

The advice impressed me so strongly that I at once purchased and began using Grape-Nuts. I found that after using this food I was not troubled with the lingering pain in my stomach that had been with me for some time; instead I was perfectly comfortable, and I had not eaten the food for more than four or five days when I began to notice a change. My head became clear again and I began to enjoy my studies as well as I did on the start, and could accomplish more in one week from that time on than I had in a whole month prior to that time.

My blood, which had naturally become thick, presently improved, my digestion also better. The blotches on my face began to disappear and I felt better in every way than I did not any time before, but if I were to give you any good, my name is not in it.

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DEMOCRATIC ASPECTS OF THE NEXT KING

The Prince of Wales Hates Etiquette, Snobbery and Affectation, But He Possesses a Gloomy, Unattractive Character.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, June 25.—Everybody's thoughts are turning to the Prince of Wales, who appears to be destined soon to ascend the throne.
The manner of man is our future King? The British are asking.
The necessity for the question tells its own tale.
The Prince of Wales is a negative, uninteresting character, who has never made any impression on public sentiment. He is alike insignificant in appearance, mind and ambition.
He lacks entirely the geniality, tact and kindness of his father.
He has never shown a marked passion for anything, except stamp collecting and fishing.
He has avoided taking the social lead his position as the Prince of Wales gives him.

He heads no set.
He is dull, rather shy and retiring in society.
When he attends functions, it is so manifestly a disagreeable duty that his presence is a burden to those who are invited.
Unlike the King, who loved to enjoy himself and see every one bright and gay around him, the prince is subject to fits of intense depression, when he is unapproachable. With the family history of insanity in mind, the increasing frequency of these attacks have caused his circle no small concern.
He is said to entertain great contempt for the King's intimates, especially the plutocrats, whom he loses no opportunity of snubbing.

He cares nothing about the arts, drama or literature.
He has inherited his mother's obstinacy about trifles and resembles the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (Duke of Edinburgh) in his tastes for the wine cup.
NO INTEREST IN POLITICS.
King Edward is known to have liberal tendencies in politics and the humanitarian instincts of his mother.
The prince has never shown the slightest concern about public affairs, and it is greatly feared that he may fall into the influence of the clique of obscure Tory aristocrats whose company alone seems to attract him.

Under his sway the court is expected to resume the dowdiness character which his father has abandoned.
In no way would his accession be an improvement for the Princess of Wales, as exclusive as she is in her friendships and ambitions.
A few years ago the Prince made a fool of himself by his infatuation for the beautiful Princess Henry of Prussia, and that experience changed his hitherto good-humored, vivacious wife into a sad, reserved woman.

He has long since returned to her lawful allegiance, but the scar remains, and the Princess has little thought beyond her children.
Since the accession of King Edward they have been completely overshadowed.
England would welcome them to the throne with her usual loyalty, but less than her usual enthusiasm.

If King Edward dies the Prince of Wales will succeed to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland as King George V.
Prince George and Duke of York, as he was known at different periods of his grandmother's reign, was a sailor with the possible hope of anything loftier than the supreme admiralty of the royal navy.
Three lives—may, three deaths—lay between George and the throne a decade ago—an old woman, the lovable, feeble and idolized, Victoria, his grandmother, whom all Britons revered; a gray-haired and gouty man, his father, and his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, a pale, colorless man, placid and bloodless.

BECOMING GEORGE, THE MAN.
Deeming himself too far removed from the throne for reasonable hope, George the prince, set out to become George the man.
From end to end of the world he has dined with lords and drank with sailors. Requisition his superior officers to direct him of all the ceremonies that pertain to royalty, and stepping thereby to the plane of his fellow men, he became a close observer of the doings of the world.
The possible accession of the Duke of Clarence to the throne was regarded with popular misgiving. Fears were expressed that were he ever to become King, the sentiments of loyalty of the people to the sovereign would so diminish as to imperil the throne.

During the three years that he served on the Mediterranean station he visited Malta. It was during this period that the stories of his marriage to a daughter of the British admiral in the British navy at Valletta, near Malta, began to be heard in London.
The story was authoritatively denied by the British admiral. Prince George has always deprecated the necessity of being received with royal honors.
He wanted to attend the cup races at New York two years ago, but the privilege was denied to him.

They were married in St. James's Chapel June 6, 1893, and three of the strongest and prettiest of children have blessed the union.
When the Duke of Edinburgh, his uncle, was chosen commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean, April 20, 1888, Prince George was appointed to the duke's flagship Alexander.
During the three years that he served on the Mediterranean station he visited Malta. It was during this period that the stories of his marriage to a daughter of the British admiral in the British navy at Valletta, near Malta, began to be heard in London.

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COLEMAN'S

You Must Tie Your Baby To the Table Leg

to keep it out of mischief, if you must be in the kitchen all day sweetening over a red hot stove.
You Need Not Do Either if You Own a "Quick Meal" Gas Range.
The "Quick Meal" Gas Range takes care of itself, and will cook the dinner in the time it takes a coal fire to start, with no soot, smoke, dirt or ashes, but quicker, better and cleaner, and with less expense than the old-fashioned red hot coal stove. Keep yourself and kitchen cool and get a "Quick Meal" Gas Range today.

PAINTS! STAINS!
FLOOR PAINTS—Pure colors—ground in best oil—quart—50c
can cut from 45c to 25c
VARNISH STAIN—Best grade of oil—quart—50c
can cut from 45c to 25c
CIGAR ECONOMY.
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Surgeons Who Attended McKinley Discuss King's Chances for Life.

of the many telegrams I received when President McKinley was ill.
"It read: 'Every one is praying for McKinley; some are praying for the doctors.'"
BY DR. ROSWELL PARK.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—Dr. Roswell Park, director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory, professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and one of the physicians who attended President McKinley at Buffalo, in discussing the nature of King Edward's illness, made the following statement:
"The only question in regard to the outcome is whether the disease was taken in time."

"From the fact that the King was undriven a few days ago, after the first trace of the disease had been discovered, it would appear that the disease did not have much headway and that the operation was performed in time to prevent serious results."
"But, because of the age of the King, it will be three or four days before the crisis shall have been passed, and if the crisis is passed successfully, it will take three or four weeks to convalesce."
"Under the most favorable circumstances it will not be possible for the King to take part in the coronation ceremony within six weeks or two months."

"I WILL ATTEND THE CORONATION OR DIE."
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, June 25.—The Daily News states that, when spoken to in earlier stages of his illness as to the advisability of postponing the coronation, the King said:
"I will attend the coronation or die."

The Queen, upon being informed yesterday that an operation would necessitate postponement of the coronation, was silent some minutes, then said:
"Have I not said that this would happen?"

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, June 25.—The Daily News states that, when spoken to in earlier stages of his illness as to the advisability of postponing the coronation, the King said:
"I will attend the coronation or die."

PERSONAL

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